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LITERARY.

From the Register and Observer.
THE CHEROKEE.
BY MISS JANE E. LOCKE.

"An old man and his family were called upon by a company of armed men to march to the fort. He started, then paused, looked wistfully at the soldiers, and made one request—what do you think it was?—Why, simply that he might be permitted to pray with his wife and children in the cabin once before they left forever. The request was granted. They knelt down, and with that fervor peculiar to an oppressed soul, they poured forth their sorrow before God, who hears the cry and vindicates the cause of injured and bleeding innocents. They arose from their knees bathed in tears, kindly shook hands with all the soldiers, affectionately embraced each other, and turned their backs on all they held dear on earth to see it no more forever. They went—the soldiers wept—and who indeed could have done otherwise?"—Extract from a letter.

"And must I leave my forest home?"
The humbled warrior said;
"My head is white, and I shall soon
Pass to rejoined my dead;
I have grown old amid these haunts,
And reared my children here;
Here is my corn, and here my guard,
And here the fallow deer.

"Here is my altar where to kneel,
Ere tolls of day begin to ring;
Like those I had my household gods,
And they are here within.
It is to me a hallowed spot,
Spread out with cherished things;
And more of wealth it hath to me,
Than treasury of kings.

"Birds hath I cheered and sanctioned,
And twined it to my heart;
And childhood's mirth and song endeared,
How can I then depart?
Each fastness and each rock and cave,
Are linked with boyhood's dream;
And these old hoary cypressoms
As boon companions seem.

"Their stooping top and bearded branch,
Grow greener by my side;
And these deep, broad, and bridgeless streams
My thrice have everried.
These are the charms that to my heart
For solitude hath bound;
But firmer, holier ties it hath—
My dead repose around.

"O must I leave it?—To his cheek
The tear of anguish rushed,
And from his spirit's fountain forth,
Grief as in childhood gushed.
He paused, then gazed once more around,
And wept without control;
Then one request he made, and quenched
The sorrow of his soul.

"Thy missionaries pray, in grief
To bend to God and pray;
For that within my cabin yet
One moment I may stay—
I would with these my children kneel,
And feel my spirit free
Once more, and then my treasured things,
Ay, all, I'll yield to thee."

Within that lowly forest hut,
That sanctified recess,
They bent as to their own children bend—
Were lost, as he can bend.
Was this the passport that he bore,
My country, to his throne?
Thy faithful pledge, thy wrestling hand?
—Rescued the wrong thou'st done!

He rose all girded with the strength
That will through trial bear,
Then pressed each palm, and with farewell,
His blood forgiveness there:
"Come, I am filled with holy faith,
And moved to leave the spot;
—All, but oh, that epithet!—
White man, profane it not!"

Loell, Aug. 1838.

LIFE'S PILGRIMAGE.

BY ROBERT NICOLL.

Infant, I envy thee
Thy serene smile—the soul without a stain,
Angels around thee hover in thy glee,
A look of love to gain!

Thy paradise is made
Upon thy mother's bosom, and her voice
Is music rich as that by spirit made
When blessed things rejoice!

Bright are the opening flowers—
Ay, bright as thou, sweet babe, and innocent.
They bud and bloom; and strait their infant hours
Like thine, are done and spent!

Boy, infancy is o'er—
Go with thy playmates to the grassy lea,
Let thy bright eye with yon fair fawn's eye
And blithe and happy be!

Go, crow thy cuckoo notes,
Till all the green-wood alleys loud shall ring;
Go listen to the thousand throats
That 'mong the branches sing!

I would not sadden thee,
Nor wash the rose upon thy cheek with tears;
Go while thine eyes are bright—unbent thy knees—
Forget all cares and fears!

Youth! is thy boyhood gone?
The fever hour of life is length has come,
And passion sits in reason's golden throne,
While sorrow's voice is dumb!

Be glad! it is thy hour
Of love ungrudging—faith without reserve—
And from the right, ill hath not yet the power
To make thy footsteps swerve!

Now is thy time to know
How much of trusting goodness lives on earth,
And rich in pure sincerity to go
Rejoicing in thy birth!

Youth's sunshine unto thee—
Love first and dearest—has unveiled her face,
And thou hast set beneath the trusting tree
In love's first fond embrace!

Enjoy thy happy dream,
For life hath not another such to give;
The stream is flowing—love's enchanted stream—
Live, happy dreamer, live!

Though sorrow dwelleth here,
And falsehood and impurity and sin,
The light of love, the glow of earth to cheer,
Comes sweetly, sweetly in!

'Tis o'er!—thou art a man!
The struggle and the tempest both begin
Where he who faints must fall—he fight who can,
A victory to win!

Go, cleanse thy heart, and fill
Thy soul with love and goodness; let it be
Like tender love, so holy, calm, and still,
So full of purity!

This is thy task on earth—
This is thy eager manhood's proudest goal;
To cast all meanness and world-worship forth;
And thus exalt the soul!

The manhood makes the man
A high-souled freeman or a fettered slave,
The mind a temple fit for God to span,
Or a dark dungeon grave!

FROM DAVID.
As dew that falls, where Hermon's palms
Their brother branches twine;
As gales that breathe the scented balms
Where Zion's temples shine;
As o'er the oil on Aaron's head
From golden vessels poured;
As sweet perfuming incense shed
Where reverend priests are shrouded
No beautiful! no brightly blest!
The Lord, thy home of love!
There, Lord, thy smile, thy light doth rest!
There broods the Holy Dove!

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Emancipator.
LETTER OF THE HON. W. SLADE, M. C.
MIDDLEBURY, VT. Aug. 7, 1838.

Dear Sir,—The copy of THOMAS KIMBALL'S Journal of their tour in certain of the West India Islands, which you sent me last spring, and which I then found time but cursorily to glance at, I have just read through with a deep and thrilling interest. I want 100 copies of it for circulation among my constituents and others, and request that you will send them to me by the first safe conveyance. I will pay for them when I pass through your city in November.

The publication of this Journal has thrown an overwhelming flood of light on the subject of emancipation. It exhibits benevolence teaching by example, in a way that cannot be misunderstood, and with a force and power which it seems to me impossible successfully to resist. Wherever reason holds its seat, and philanthropy is not enslaved to passion or prejudice, must this book, sooner or later, carry conviction and rouse to effort.

The great difficulties which the doctrine of immediate emancipation has had to encounter have been practical difficulties. The wrong of reducing men from freedom to slavery finds at this day few, if any advocates. But slavery exists; and the duty of immediately putting an end to it has been supposed not to be as manifest, as the wrong of its inception. In the way of immediate and unequal emancipation, there have been supposed to exist insurmountable obstacles arising from the paralyzing influence of slavery on the mind of the slave, and his consequent want of preparation for freedom, which have rendered many of the sincere and ardent friends of abolition slow to believe that its immediate consummation would be either advantageous to him, or safe for the community.

I was, for a time, among this number; and though I most firmly believed, as I expressed in my speech in Congress in December, 1836, that 'the right to hold men as goods and chattels, subject to sale and transfer at the will of a master, should cease and be discontinued, instantly and forever,' yet I thought that the master should still retain a 'qualified control' for a limited time, subject to the restraints of law, for the purpose of preparing the slave for perfect freedom. In this I was mistaken, as subsequent reflection convinced me; though I still felt painfully oppressed with the apprehension of evils consequent upon immediate and complete emancipation.

It remained for the full development of the West India experiment, as exhibited by Thome and Kimball, to relieve me wholly from these apprehensions. That experiment has dissipated, as by the touch of magic, all my doubts, and rolled from my mind an oppressive load of embarrassment on this great question. Four years ago, 30,000 slaves were emancipated in a single day in the Island of Antigua, where there was a population of 4,500 free blacks, and but 2,500 whites. The result has completely answered every objection against immediate emancipation. The peaceable and happy transition of 30,000 slaves, in a moment, from unmitigated slavery to perfect freedom, seems little less than a miracle. But gratitude for the boon of deliverance from oppression, heightened by its prompt and generous bestowment, and the substitution of the rewards of freedom for the whip of slavery, as an incentive to self-control and useful industry, solve the whole mystery. It is no miracle. We can now see, in the well authenticated details of this experiment, that its safe and happy results are but the workings of the ordinary laws of the human mind. Freedom has a transforming power; and under its influence the crushed slave rises from the tomb, shakes off his grave-clothes, and walks forth, a man. There are 30,000 living illustrations of this in the Island of Antigua. Not that they have been at once transformed from ignorance to knowledge, or that they have experienced an immediate and perfect recovery from the paralysis of slavery. But they are peaceable and orderly—work cheerfully for wages—are temperate and provident—disposed to seek instruction, to cherish the institution of marriage, and to provide for parents and children. In short, they seem ready to move forward, with a prompt and cheerful pace, in the march of intellectual, moral and social improvement. I am amazed at the fulness and completeness of this illustration of the practicability of immediate emancipation. I should be inclined to doubt the correctness of the alleged facts in the case, and to lay much to the account of the strong desire of Messrs. Thome and Kimball to find evidence to sustain a favorite theory; were I not presented, in their Journal, with the direct and positive testimony of planters and public authorities in Antigua to the truth of all that is alleged. And this testimony comes from men who, until the commencement of the experiment, were as violently opposed to abolition as any, at this moment, in the United States. The experiment has been made before their eyes, and they cannot be deceived as to its operation. It was commenced in opposition to their inveterate prejudices, and their testimony is, therefore, entitled to the highest possible reliance. They bear decided testimony to its perfect safety, and rejoice at its general result, declaring that it is even more profitable for them to treat the negro as a freeman, and give him wages, than to hold him as a slave, and force his labor by the terrors of the lash and the dungeon.

There is a recent confirmation of the correctness of Thome and Kimball's account of the experiment in Antigua, which is most conclusive. I allude to the late acts of the Colonial Legislatures of Jamaica and Barbadoes, by which the apprenticeship system, which had prevailed in those islands for four years, and which was to have been continued with regard to the field slaves two years longer, has been abolished, and about 400,000 slaves restored to perfect freedom. These acts have been produced by a conviction of the inefficiency of 'apprenticeship,' as a preparation for freedom, and of the perfect safety as well as profit of immediate emancipation. They are an attestation to the success of the experiment in Antigua, most full and satisfactory. The vote in the Jamaica Legislature for this termination of the apprenticeship, and the substitution of complete emancipation, was, I believe, unanimous—so universal is the conviction there, of the safety and advantage of an entire and immediate removal of the yoke of bondage.

I repeat the request: Send me 100 copies of Thome and Kimball's Journal. I have many friends here and elsewhere, who will be exceedingly gratified to see it, and many more whom I want to convince by it, and whom I know it must and will convince, of the safety of immediate emancipation. I wish I were able to put a copy of it into the hands of every man and woman in the United States. I hope it will be thrown broad cast, over the whole South, for wherever it is seen, I feel assured it will, sooner or later, bring forth fruit abundantly.

I remain, dear Sir,
Yours, with sincere regard,
WILLIAM SLADE.

REV. J. LEAVITT.

It is a fact worth mentioning, says the Mobile Advertiser, while we have struck us with some force, that while we hear a great deal in the South amongst a certain description of politicians, about 'Southern rights' and 'Southern feelings,' and 'Southern interests,' and 'Southern interests,' we hear nothing at all of such like party watchwords in the North.

From the Emancipator.
SUCCESSION LABORS OF THE HON. HENRY CLAY'S BAND OF MISSIONARIES IN LIBERIA.
Advices from Liberia contained in a letter from Lieut. Governor Williams, part of which was published last week in the Journal of Commerce, give the following account of a military acquisition of territory, made by the colonists in the name and on behalf of the American Colonization Society. The territory is that of Little Bassa lying east from Monrovia, and having twenty-seven miles of sea coast. It seems that an effort had long ago been made to purchase this country, but that the chiefs and head men had declined selling it. On the failure of this, the Commissioner was instructed to insist on the payment of the debts which the natives had been permitted to contract with the colonists. It was further charged, to insist on the restitution of property belonging to the agency, which had been seized by the natives. The payment of the debts, and the restitution of the property they readily agreed to. Four months were allowed them to perform their engagements. Confiding too presumptuously, as ignorant savages are wont, in their ability to comply, they were led to pledge their country as security to the Colony. The matter was suffered to lie over some time after the expiration of the four months; no payments having been made by the natives in the meantime—Gov. Mathias not wishing, we presume, to insist on the surrender of the land, for which the Colony as yet can have but little need, and which it would have been exceedingly distressing for the natives to relinquish. But Lieut. Governor Williams desiring, in the absence of the Governor, and probably after the fashion of the Roman Consuls, to do some act that would signalize his short 'locum tenens' administration, prepares for the most effective operations on the people of Little Bassa.

Numerous Commissioners of course, were despatched to the Bassa chiefs and head men to convince them that there was 'no disposition on the part of the Colonial authorities to take any advantage which the weakness and pecuniary embarrassments of the people [may] might present,' but that their intentions were of the most 'just and honorable' character! It does not surprise us, any more than we presume it did the Lieut. Governor, that all the Commissioners proved unavailing. At length, says he, 'On the 4th of April, I despatched other commissioners, accompanied by an escort of regular troops, to the command of Col. J. J. Roberts, to renew the endeavor of an amicable adjustment, and in the event of failing to do so, to take forcible and formal possession of the country in the name and behalf of the A. C. Society.'

But even this last effort, 'amicable' as it doubtless appeared in the eyes of one who had the law and a good bargain on his side, and no small harvest of 'glory' before his eyes, proved as unavailing as those which had preceded it; and on the eighth day formal possession was taken of the country 'in the name and behalf of the American Colonization Society.'

'But this is not the only acquisition of territory,' says the Journal of Commerce, 'recently made in the temper of exultation, recently made by the Colony.' The letter of Mr. Williams gives us this additional news. David Logan, a Colonist, was robbed and murdered in the Dey country lying on the opposite direction of the Bassa country from the Colony. The outrage was perpetrated by Mandingos not residing in the Dey country. The Dey is fully exonerated by the Lieut. Governor from all complicity with the murderers. However, satisfaction was demanded of the Chiefs and head men of the Dey, who 'protested their innocence, and declared they were ignorant of the affair only from report, to the sincerity of which protestation, at least the first part of it, Mr. Williams gives the fullest confirmation.

'They were reminded,' continues Mr. Williams, 'that it was a gross violation of a compact subsisting between them and the colony, by which they are bound to extend protection to all Americans [Colonists] in their territory, not only from the violation and imposition of their own people, but from all others; and further, that all matters of dispute in which Americans are parties, shall be referred to the Cape [Monrovia] for adjudication.' In this palaver, which was held at King Willey's, the Liberian Ambassador demanded, that the amount of property destroyed should be refunded, and the murderers delivered up in six months; which they 'readily agreed to, and pledged a portion of their country as security.'

The Lieut. Governor has, probably before this, foreclosed the mortgage and entered on the new acquisition, the boundaries of which he seems to dwell upon with pleasure, in giving his account to the American Colonization Society. He seems to think, that something may fairly be due to the creditors of Logan (the murdered man) who was insolvent. But 'I have but little experience in such nice national questions.' However true this may be, he is not more inexperienced than others of his contemporaries in making excuses for overreaching conduct towards the ignorant and defenceless natives.

AWFUL LOSS OF PROPERTY IN VIRGINIA.
The town of Parkersburg, in Virginia, stands on the Ohio river, nearly opposite to Marietta, in the free state of Ohio. Parkersburg, is, we believe, a principal depot for the shipping of the human cattle that are raised in Western Virginia, for the markets of the south and west, and its citizens have heretofore realized no small gain by their traffic in this most productive staple of the Old Dominion. The abolition excitement, however, which has been so long 'dying away' in Ohio, has occasioned no small uneasiness to the people of Parkersburg, who have held sundry public meetings for the purpose of actually putting down this enemy of their interests. But somehow, it does not 'stay put,' but on the contrary has begun to show itself to be exceedingly dangerous, to the 'rights of property' of the successors of the patriarchs in that region. The Parkersburg Gazette, of August 3, comes to us loaded with a column and a half of complaints based upon the following statement:

'Within the last three months, slaves valued at from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars, have run away from a small section of this county and state; and although immediate pursuit has been made, and large rewards offered in every instance, not one has been apprehended; and there is reason to believe that most of them are now beyond the limits of the United States.

'To chronicle these facts is superfluous labor, so far as this community is concerned; but we wish it to be known as widely as possible, that an organized band, residing in Ohio, are constantly going, coming, and aiding these escapes. Whether they are in the pay of the abolition societies may be conjectured; but there is no doubt that facilities are furnished the runaway, which require the expenditure of larger sums of money than it is in the power of slaves to procure. Women, and children of all ages, have gone among the rest; and yet their pursuers, although frequently on their trail, have been uniformly baffled in their endeavors to recapture them. The runaways are forwarded by night in covered wagons, or are furnished with guides and led through the most unfrequented roads, and by paths, and are encamped in the woods or concealed in the towns. Their pursuers are misled by false information; obstacles are thrown in their way; and signals are made in the presence, and when answered they are decisively told they are welcome to search. Such are the facts.'

That is very bad indeed! Shocking! Fifteen or twenty thousand dollars is no small tax for one 'small section' to pay in three months. And a lost in such an unscriptural way. Too. The way a man allows that 'riches will take to themselves' wings and fly away. But where is the Bible, warrant for fifteen or twenty thousand dollars' worth of 'property' taking up

legs and walking away? And not a dollar recovered. 'How sorry I be.'

And now, the next thing is, to ask our fellow-citizens of that small section, 'what you intend to do about it?' That's the question. It's of no use to cry for spilt milk. How vexatious it must be to these benevolent individuals who were holding these slaves all for their good, to see their kindness requited with such ingratitude. And you can't catch 'em—not one. Could you not bring up one of those 'covered wagons?' Those 'signals' too, in your very presence! How aggravating. And the ungrateful wretches are 'beyond the limits of the United States.' Insuperable to the excellences of our 'free republican institutions,' they have placed themselves 'under the yoke' of a monarchy. How absurd. With the excellent education they had in the art and mystery of republicanism, it evinces awful perverseness,—yea, total depravity. But there is one solace. How can a thing be lost when you know where it is? And not only this, but you can go there after it, and get it too, if you can prove you have any right just to it. And again, the receiver is as bad as the thief, and as queen Victoria receives all these 'subjects' and appropriates some of them to her own use, as captains and sergeants and drummers, just sue her in the county court for the damages, and having obtained judgment levy your execution upon the first royal frigate that comes within the limits of Virginia's sovereignty. That will bring the matter to a bearing shortly.

And while we are in the way of giving advice, we recommend to the West Virginians to look out for the editor of the Parkersburg Gazette. What business has he to circulate the intelligence among your slaves 'as widely as possible,' and let them all know that their plans so perfectly arranged that not a single fugitive has been retaken in three months. Hitherto the Committee of Vigilance have had to circulate intelligence only, if at all, but now it goes every where. Not one of Mr. Kendall's Postmasters has suspected the treason.

The Gazette proceeds very warily to censure the 'reflecting portion of the citizens of Ohio,' that it is necessary for 'deeds and abiding influence' to Virginia, and be considered as 'interfering in our peculiar affairs.' The complaints about 'disregard of rights' and 'violations of law' in the case, come with an ill grace from the land of slaveholders and kidnappers who habitually disregard all right but the right of the strongest, and violate all laws for the protection of liberty, if they can do it with impunity. We ask the Parkersburg Gazette to state to us so that we can understand what 'rights' are disregarded, and what 'laws' are violated in this case? We know of none. And we would again press our first inquiry, what you intend to DO ABOUT IT?—It.

SLAVES PREPARING TO BECOME MISSIONARIES.
The last New Orleans Observer contains an article from a correspondent, from which the following account is taken:

'At one of the highly respectable literary institutions of one of the Atlantic States, two intelligent and industrious colored young men are now pursuing their studies, with a view to become missionaries to Africa. They are, if I am rightly informed, yet nominally slaves, and belong to a wealthy planter in one of the Southern States, by whom they were instructed in their primary education, and by whom they are both regarded as being hopelessly pious, and possessed of respectable capacity. Not only does he thus give up his claims upon their services, but he is paying the expenses of their education, in the hope that they may hereafter become the instructors in knowledge and religion, of the natives of their father land.'

In view of the fact, the editor of the Observer remarks:

'Will abolitionists condemn this course of the owner of the two lads, and endeavor to seduce the young men to leave their studies, and defeat the objects of their master? We think they would do so, did they know all the facts and names. Perhaps this is the reason why they are withheld.—The facts stated above, we are informed from unquestionable evidence, are true.'

We presume that the abolitionists would by no means be anxious to have the young men leave their studies; but if we can judge of their feelings in general from our own, they would feel intensely anxious, that their owner should cease to claim them as his property. We know our brother of the Observer will feel the force of the suggestion, that while they are held as the legal property of their master, they are liable, at any sudden advent of justice, to be sold into perpetual slavery. Then, indeed, would all hopes respecting their becoming missionaries to Africa be annihilated.—N. Y. Evangelist.

VIRGINIA EMANCIPATION.
The American Anti-Slavery Society has often been accused of 'resting the progress of emancipation in the "Old Dominion";' and reference is had to the result of the legislative discussion of 1832, (which ended in no definite action on the subject, and was followed by a general apathy,) as a proof of the baneful influence of the Society. The plain truth of the matter is, that this legislative movement began, and ended at least one year before the formation of the Anti-Slavery Society. The insurrection of Nat Turner alarmed the slaveholders of Eastern Virginia, and the western members of the House of Delegates seized upon the occasion to agitate the 'delicate question.' But the momentary panic passed away, and with it the fire spun declamation of the Virginia orators. Close upon the debate in the House of Delegates came President Dew's elaborate defence of Slavery; and its effect may be judged of by the following testimony of Chancellor Harper, of S. C. 'The author (President Dew, of Virginia) has rendered inappreciable services to the South in enlightening them on the subject of their own institutions, and in turning back that monstrous tide of folly and madness, which, if it had rolled on would have involved his own great state, along with the rest of the slaveholding states, in a common ruin.'

It will thus be seen that Chancellor Harper attributes the decision of Virginia, in regard to emancipation, to President Dew's work; and certain learned Thebans at the North to the American Anti-Slavery Society, which, at the time, when the mischief was accomplished, was not in existence! It is not for us to reconcile the inconsistency of the two charges. Let the slaveholder and his northern apologists settle the difficulty between themselves.—Pennsylvania Freeman.

JUSTICE IN ALTON.—On the 28th of May, R. P. Todd, of Alton, was tried for selling intoxicating liquors without license, in violation of the city ordinance. The justice was A. Botkin, Esq., and the counsel for defendant, U. F. Linde, Esq., men who gained a name in the warfare against the freedom of the press, last November, and afterwards, The jury was made up largely of rum-sellers. The jury charged the defendant with the crime, and found him guilty of the offence, although he found the ordinance unconstitutional, though reminded by the prosecuting attorney that such a charge was wholly out of order. The jury on being sent out, betook themselves to eating, drinking, card-playing, window-smashing, and other such like immoderate amusements—at last could not agree.

The Illinois Temperance Herald thus speaks of the plea of the redoubtable Linde:

'In the course of his remarks, he said he had come there to clear his client, and meant to do it.—He boasted in open court, in tones of triumph, that he had cleared all the men recently indicted for riots in Alton except one, who he said was charged for only ringing a bell. So he meant to clear his present client. Here several of the jurors, one of whom was one of the individuals the counsel had cleared, smiled and gave a responsive nod of assent. In conclusion he remarked that this was a liquor case, and that he felt rather liquorish, and that he must bring his speech to a close in order to go and take a glass of liquor; whereupon one of the jurors, rose to clapping lustily with his feet. This attempt to raise an expression of popular applause throughout the courtroom, although not responded to by any one, was rebuked by the presiding officer, who himself seemed to enjoy it much.'

Such are the fruits of Lovejoy's murder, which Alton is beginning to reap.

MEXICO.
Translated for the Globe: from a Speech addressed by the President of Mexico to the National Congress, on closing its session on the 30th June last.

You also know, that the Government of the United States has accepted the offer of arbitration, by a friendly power, made to it on the part of that of Mexico, for the purpose of restoring the good understanding and harmony which have been unfortunately interrupted. While I lamented the unsatisfactory state of our relations, I never doubted that the Cabinet of the United States, would, in the end, be ready to come to a settlement in a manner reasonable and conformable with the civilization and with the philanthropic sentiments prevailing both in Mexico and the United States. Far, therefore, from repeating the complaints mutually made, the two Governments will employ themselves only in obtaining such a definitive and satisfactory arrangement as may cause the differences, which have endangered the peace between us and our neighbors, to be forgotten. The law of neutrality, lately passed by the Congress of the American Confederacy, and the assurances given to our Minister, should cause us to be content with regard to the sincerity and frankness of their intentions.'

ABOLITION IN KENTUCKY. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Journal, a southern writer from Kentucky, says, alluding to Mr. Breckenridge, the editor of the Western Presbyterian Herald:

'As for Mr. B.'s flouts at abolitionists, they will be rebuked by the vigilance committees of Nashville and Vicksburg. But a great portion of the best Christians at the South will feel indignant at such sneers. The principles of abolition are taking root in the South, not in the large cities, but in the smaller towns and open country. In the town in which I live, and in the next nearest county town, more Philanthropists than Heralds are taken. But Mr. B. don't know this. I could state other facts, to show that the proslavery party is not so strong as Mr. B. might suppose. Let me suffice. A few days ago, I got a letter from a friend in Middle Tennessee, who is a merchant in a small village, and an elder in one of the largest country churches in Tennessee. In speaking of the Assemblies of '37 and '38, he says, "I was in hopes, if a division did take place, it would be on the ground of slavery. I am tired of a slaveholding church. So much so, that if the members of our church continue to buy and sell and hold slaves, I am not certain but I will withdraw from the church entirely; and if I do, some of the most prominent members of the church will pursue the same course. My authority is their own declaration." This man and two others, who are also elders in this same church, are avowed abolitionists. And none of them are Yankees. I was delighted with Breckenridge's "Smiles of God cannot rest upon a church that takes part against the oppressed."

THE HIGH GROUND ABANDONED. Slaveholders have found out that the high ground of 'No Discussion,' will not serve them. They perceive that slavery is a point which the world will argue, in spite of the interdict of the South; and so, what can they do but argue too? In addition to the sermon of the Rev. T. Clapp in defence of the 'peculiar institution,' and 'Thoughts on Domestic Slavery,' by a Marylander, we see another anti-abolition production advertised under the title of 'Slavery in America,' by a South Carolinian. It is a review of Miss Martineau's work on the subject, and the New Yorker says it 'contains more arguments in favor of slavery, than he has ever before seen embodied in any single work.'

SLAVES OF THE CHURCH.—The Bermuda Gazette, of July 17, informs us that the Bishop of Jamaica, in his capacity as Trustee of the Society in London for propagating the Gospel in Foreign parts, emancipated the people on the estates belonging to that Society immediately after the passage of the Emancipation Act—not waiting for the first of August.—Emancipator.

In the account of the proceedings of the Anti-Slavery Society at Medway, published in our last, we inadvertently omitted to mention that the resolution adopted by the Wrentham Society relating to non-fellowship of churches with slaveholders, and which was requested to be acted upon by the County Society, was adopted by that body unanimously.—Ded. Patriot.

CIRCULAR.
Addressed to the colored people in New England.

BELOVED FRIENDS: You are probably aware that the third annual meeting of the New England Temperance Society, by permission of Providence, will be held pursuant to adjournment in this city, October 20, 1838. Agreeably to a vote of the last year's meeting, the Society, the undersigned were appointed a committee to prepare a circular to be sent to the colored population in New England. The reason for giving this circular information is, that we are desirous you should receive this notice in season to appoint your delegates and make all necessary arrangements for their reception.

In addressing our brethren in relation to this great enterprise of Temperance among us, we are not aware that any time need be occupied with apologies. Our motives cannot be questioned. The magnitude of the cause, and the importance of that cooperation in its behalf, which this circular is designed to create, will justify this respectful call upon your attention.

Extensive and energetic movements are already in operation to advance into the present year, the great work of reformation, it is rapidly increasing. Wisdom, experience and influence are now enlisted with a measure of zeal and harmony far surpassing what was ever witnessed before, as such a glorious cause. Great good has already been effected in countering temptations and principles; but much remains to be accomplished before the victory will be complete.

Temperance is essential to purity and virtue, and to the intellectual and moral improvement of man; it is the basis of all reformation, and by its union of sentiment, and of action in an associated capacity. In accordance with the vote of the last Convention, we recommend that a larger representation of delegates be sent to our annual meeting. We earnestly hope that our friends throughout New England, and especially all who wish the success of temperance and good order, will adopt immediate measures to carry forward this object. We recommend that societies be organized in every state, town and village in New England, as auxiliaries to the Parent Society. In places where it is not practicable to form societies, many of the delegates may be sent to the annual meeting of the Society. Delegates are respectfully requested, in each place, as far as practicable and expedient, to obtain correct information on the following topics:

What number belong to temperance societies?
How many were added the last year?
We anticipate an increasing number of delegates. There is an awakening spirit among us, to aid and promote our own elevation. By frequent meetings and mutual communication, we assist and strengthen each other; we have nothing to fear, if we unite, to advance our interest and happiness.

The time has come when it is manifest that great efforts are needed, and must be made, to exterminate the monster intemperance, that enemy to all that is congenial to the happiness of man. It is your duty then, and a duty which you cannot safely neglect, to enter with efforts, into the principled and measures of our society, and lend your aid in eradicating these evils, which to no inconsiderable extent exist among you. You are called upon by the principles of RELIGION and MORALITY, to act as a body in this all-important subject. It is your duty to be as one man, and to do every thing we hold dear. Wherever it is found, virtue disappears, and religion dies.

May the Almighty Ruler of Heaven and earth, who governs the affairs of men, crown his own work and our efforts with success.

JOHN T. HILTON, } Committee.
THOMAS COLE, }

PREMIUM TEETH.

DR. THOMAS BARNES,
SURGEON-DENTIST, 32 HOWARD STREET, BOSTON.

Having received the premium of \$1000, for the best whole set of Mineral and other Artificial Teeth, as testified by the Gold Medal awarded to him by the Dental Society of Boston, and the Gold Medal awarded to him by the Dental Society of New York, and the Gold Medal awarded to him by the Dental Society of Philadelphia, and the Gold Medal awarded to him by the Dental Society of London, and the Gold Medal awarded to him by the Dental Society of Paris, and the Gold Medal awarded to him by the Dental Society of Vienna, and the Gold Medal awarded to him by the Dental Society of Berlin, and the Gold Medal awarded to him by the Dental Society of Rome, and the Gold Medal awarded to him by the Dental Society of Madrid, and the Gold Medal awarded to him by the Dental Society of Seville, and the Gold Medal awarded to him by the Dental Society of Valencia, and the Gold Medal awarded to him by the Dental Society of Barcelona, and the Gold Medal awarded to him by the Dental Society of Genoa, and 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